



**Sales at Vendue.**

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.  
**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

**ALMANAC for 1869.**

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed, A new Novel by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled

**The Exile of Erin.**

October 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

**THE LAWYER;**

OR,

**Man as he ought not to be.**

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

**ALMANAC'S**

For the year 1869, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of **PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.**

**Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,**

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers. 'Tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

**FOR SALE,**

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.  
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.  
24 do. Marine Insurance do.  
Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

60 half boxes Rouffett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality,  
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,  
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

**FOR SALE,**

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situated in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27.

**THOMAS JACOB**

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

**CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER STORE.**

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Washington streets, Alexandria, where he will always have on hand an extensive assortment of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.

He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather in the rough, for currying and will give the best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners Oil and Spanish Hides.

**FOR HIRE,**

A Coach and two Strong Horses, With a careful driver.

November 1.

**JUST RECEIVED**

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King-Street;

**THE POWER OF RELIGION,**  
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,

"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

Yours.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of this diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1861.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1864.

"We have received the tenth and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's advertisement. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1861.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1861.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man contributes to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths."

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopaedia.

October 20.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, STILL'S of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE. SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMBING WORK either for Ships or Buildings, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few. As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make GRATES handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 12.

City Tavern and Hotel,  
ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the public in general, that he has taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city called THE CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the best in the Union; and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year. The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15.

The Subscriber has on hand,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching Season, That will be sold on reasonable terms.

4 bales blue KERSEYS.  
2 do. beaver COATING.  
1 do. narrow CLOTHS.  
1 do. blue do. do.  
2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS ALSO, ON HAND,

Madeira WINE in qr. casks.  
COCOA in bags.  
30 hds. Surinam MOLASSES.  
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.  
SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 19.

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the Fourth Instalment of Ten Dollars on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day of December next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,

G. DENEALE, President.

November 14.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, Checks and Stripes.  
1000 pieces Nankeen  
Russia Sheet and Duck  
1 bale Writing Paper  
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low  
Sugars and Coffee  
40 hds Molasses  
1 pipe port Wine  
10 do. Holland Gin  
5 do. French Brandy  
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

**LANDING**

From Brig Eliza, Captain Gibson, from Newburyport, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

25,000 feet merchantable Lumber  
30 tons Plaster Paris  
170 casks Lime  
5 hogheads Muscovado Sugars  
6 do. N. E. Rum  
6 puncheons Jamaica do.  
2 pipes Holland's Gin  
8 barrels Coffee  
50 kegs Salmon  
20 casks sugar and coffee Cask Nails  
3 Mahogany Secretaries  
2 pair Card Tables  
50 Dutch Gin Cases  
10 barrels Shad.

1500 barrels freight will be given for one or more good vessels, for Boston and Salem.—Apply as above.

**NOTICE.**

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, an election will be held at the Centre Mills, in the said county of Alexandria, on the third Saturday in this month, for three discreet and fit persons, to serve as Overseers of the Poor. At which time and place the inhabitants of the county qualified to vote, are requested to attend.

R. Mofs, D. M.

December 5.

**The Celebrated and unequalled running Horse, POTOMAC,**

(BY BLOMED)

Four years old last spring,

WILL certainly stand at my stable in the county of Brunswick, to be let to mares the next season; the terms, &c. will be made known by the 15th of February next, or sooner, at which time the season will commence.

B. WILKS.

December 5

**To the Public.**

FROM creditable information, I am induced to believe that general Ridgeley of Maryland, has, or intends to challenge, my horse Potomac, with his horse Post Boy, to run four miles heats, for ten thousand dollars. To satisfy that gentleman, I will meet him on half way ground, and run him four miles heats, Potomac against Post Boy, or any horse he may name, agreeable to the rules of New-Market; he, the said Ridgeley naming his horse fifteen days before the commencement of the race; for said sum of 20 thousand dollars, at any time between this and the first day of January next.

B. WILKS.

The Editors as far to the northward as Baltimore, will please insert the above for two weeks, and the expense will be paid to their agent in Petersburg.

B. W.

**REMOVAL.**

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Has removed his store to the Brick House lot, formerly occupied by Lewis Debois, esq. corner King and Union streets.—Where he has on hand and offers for Sale—

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.  
Liverpool coarse and fine do.  
Brown SUGAR in hds. and bbls,  
Loaf and Lump do.  
MOLASSES in hds.  
Green COFFEE in bags and bbls.

Imperial,  
Hyson,  
Young Hyson,  
Hyson Skin,  
Madeira,  
Lisbon,  
Teneriffe and  
Claret  
Jamaica,  
Windward Island  
& N. England  
Cognac BRANDY,  
Holland GIN

**TEAS**

In Boxes 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

WINE in order for immediate use.

**RUM**

In Hogheads.

WHISKEY in barrels  
HERRINGS and SHAD in do.  
Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE, in casks  
Harris's manufactured TOBACCO, kegs  
CANDLES in boxes, mould & dipt  
COTTON, in bales  
PLASTER OF PARIS.

Pepper and Pimento in bags. Chocolate in boxes. Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff in kegs, Soap, Rice, Red-Cord, Leading lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat Flour, for family use.

November 4.

**EDUCATION.**

JAMES SMITH intends opening a School for the education of youth, in his house next door to Mr. Thomas Preston's, lower end of Duke-street, on Monday, the 12th day of this month, and trusts that his capability is sufficiently known to render a long detail unnecessary. He respectfully solicits the citizens of the town for a share of their patronage, and trusts, by his endeavors to please and give satisfaction, that he will not want for encouragement. His prices will be moderate and according to the branches taught.

December 5.

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## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 28.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

#### DEBATE.

On the report in part of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign relations.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Quincy. Mr. Chairman, I am not, in general, a friend to abstract legislation. Ostentatious declaration of general principles is so often the resort of weakness and ignorance; it is so frequently the subterfuge of men, who are willing to amuse, or who mean to delude the people, that it is with great reluctance I yield to such a course my sanction.

If, however, a formal announcement of a determination to perform one of the most common and undeniable of national duties, be deemed by a majority of this house essential to their character, or to the attainment of public confidence, I am willing to admit that the one now offered, is as unexceptionable as any it would be likely to propose.

In this view, however, I lay wholly out of sight the report of the committee, by which it is accompanied and introduced. The course advocated in that report, is, in my opinion, leathsome, the spirit it breathes disgraceful; the temper it is likely to inspire, neither calculated to regain the rights we have lost, nor to preserve those which remain to us. It is an established maxim that, in adopting a resolution offered by a committee in this house, no member is pledged to support the reasoning, or made sponsor for the facts which they have seen fit to insert in it. I exercise, therefore, a common right, when I subscribe to the resolution, not on the principles of the committee; but on those which obviously result from its terms; and are the plain meaning of its expressions.

I agree to this resolution, because, in my apprehension, it offers a solemn pledge to this nation; a pledge not to be mistaken, and not to be evaded, that the present system of public measures shall be totally abandoned. Adopt it, and there is an end of the policy of deserting our rights, under pretence of maintaining them. Adopt it, and we no longer yield at the beck of haughty belligerents the right of navigating the ocean, that choice inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers. Adopt it, and there is a termination of that base and abject submission by which this country has for these eleven months been disgraced and brought to the brink of ruin.

That the natural import and necessary implication of the terms of this resolution are such as I have suggested will be apparent from a very transient consideration. What do its terms necessarily include? They contain an assertion and a pledge. The assertion is, that the edicts of Great Britain and France are contrary to our rights, honor and independence. The pledge is, that we will not submit to them.

Concerning the assertion contained in this resolution I would say nothing, were it not that I fear I have so long been in the habit of looking at the orders and decrees of foreign powers as the measure of the rights of our own citizens; and been accustomed, in direct subserviency to them, of prohibiting commerce altogether, might apprehend that there was some lurking danger in such an assertion. They may be assured there can be nothing more harmless. Neither G. Britain or France pretended that those edicts were consistent with American rights. On the contrary both these nations ground those edicts on the principle of imperious necessity, which admits the injustice done, at the very instant of executing the act of oppression. No gentleman need have any difficulty in screwing his courage up to this assertion. Neither of the belligerents will contradict it. Mr. Turreau and Mr. Erskine will both of them countersign the declaration to-morrow.

With respect to the pledge contained in this resolution, understood according to its true import, it is a glorious one. It opens new prospects. It promises a change in the disposition of this house. It is a solemn

assurance to the nation, that it will no longer submit to these edicts.

It remains for us, therefore, to consider what submission is, and what the pledge not to submit implies.

One man submits to the order, decree, or edict of another, when he does that thing which such order, decree or edict commands; or when he omits to do that thing, which such order, decree or edict prohibits. This, then, is submission. It is to do as we are bidden. It is to take the will of another as the measure of our rights. It is to yield to his power; to go where he directs, or to refrain from going where he forbids us.

If this be submission, then, the pledge not to submit implies the reverse of all this. It is a solemn declaration, that we will not do that thing, which such order, decree or edict commands, or that we will do what it prohibits. This, then, is freedom. This is honor. This independence. It consists in taking the nature of things, and not the will of another, as the measure of our rights. What God and Nature has offered us, we will enjoy in despite of the commands, regardless of the menaces of iniquitous power.

Let us apply these correct and undeniable principles to the edicts of G. Britain and France, and the consequent abandonment of the ocean by the American government. The decrees of France prohibit us from trading with G. Britain. The orders of G. Britain prohibit us from trading with France. And what do we? Why—in direct subserviency to the edicts of each, we prohibit our citizens from trading with either. We do more, as if unqualified submission was not humiliating enough, we descend to an act of supererogation in servility; we abandon trade altogether; we not only refrain from that particular trade, which their respective edicts prescribe, but lest the ingenuity of our merchants should enable them to evade their operation, to make submission doubly sure, the American government virtually re-enact the edicts of the belligerents and abandon all the trade, which notwithstanding the practical effects of their edicts, remain to us.

The same conclusion will result if we consider our embargo in relation to the objects of this belligerent policy. France by her edicts would compress G. Britain, by destroying her commerce and cutting off her supplies. All the continent of Europe, in the hand of Bonaparte, is made subservient to this policy. The embargo law of the U. S. in its operation, is an union with this continental coalition against British commerce, at the very moment most auspicious to its success.

Can any thing be more in direct subserviency to the views of the French emperor? If we consider the orders of Great Britain, the result will be the same. I proceed at present on the supposition of a perfect impartiality in our administration towards both belligerents, so far as relates to the embargo law. G. Britain had two objects in issuing her orders. First, to excite discontent in the people of the continent, by depriving them of their accustomed colonial supplies. Second, to secure to herself that commerce of which she deprived neutrals. Our embargo co-operates with the British views in both respects. By our dereliction of the ocean, the continent is much more deprived of the advantages of commerce, than it would be possible for the British navy to effect, and by removing our competition, all the commerce of the continent, which can be forced, is wholly left to be reaped by G. Britain. The language of each sovereign is in direct conformity to these ideas. Napoleon tells the American minister virtually that we are very good Americans; that although he will not allow the property he has in his hands to escape him, nor desist from burning and capturing our vessels on every occasion, yet that he is, thus far satisfied with our co-operation. And what is the language of George the third, when our minister presents to his consideration the embargo laws? Is it *le roy s'aviser*? The king will reflect upon them. No, it is the pure language of royal approbation, *le roy levent*. The king wills it. Were you colonies he could expect no more. His subjects as inevitably get that commerce which you abandon, as the water will certainly run into the only channel which remains after all the others are obstructed. In whatever point of view you consider these embargo laws in relation to those edicts and decrees, we shall find them co-operating with each belligerent in its policy. In this way, I grant, our conduct may be impartial; but what has become of our American rights to navigate the ocean? They are abandoned in strict conformity to the decrees of both belligerents. This resolution declares that we will no longer submit to such degrading humiliation. Little as I relish, I will take it,

as the harbinger of a new day; the pledge of a new system of measures.

Perhaps, here, in strictness, I ought to close my observations. But the report of the committee, contrary to what I deem the principle of the resolution, unquestionably recommended the continuance of the embargo laws. And such is the state of the nation, and in particular that portion of it which in part, I represent, under their oppression, that I cannot refrain from submitting some considerations on that subject.

When I enter on the subject of the embargo, I shrink with wonder at the very threshold. I know not with what words to express my astonishment. At the time I departed from Massachusetts, if there was an impression, which I thought universal, it was, that at the commencement of this session an end would be put to this measure. The opinion was not so much that it would be terminated, as that it was then at an end. Sir, the prevailing sentiment, according to my apprehension, was stronger than this—even that the pressure was so great that it could not possibly be endured; that it would soon be absolutely insupportable. And this opinion, as I then had reason to believe, was not confined to any one class or description, or party; that even those who were friends of the existing administration, and unwilling to abandon it, were yet satisfied that a sufficient trial had been given to this measure. With these impressions I arrive in this city. I hear the incantations of the great enchanter. I feel his spell. I see the legislative machinery begin to move. The scene opens. And I am commanded to forget all my recollections, to disbelieve the evidence of my senses, to contradict what I have seen, and heard, and felt. I hear that all this discontent was mere party clamor; electioneering artifice; that the people of New-England are able and willing to endure this embargo for an indefinite, unlimited period longer; some say for six months; some a year; some two years. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Macon] told us that he preferred three years of embargo to a war. And the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Clopton] said expressly that he hoped we would never allow our vessels to go upon the ocean again until the orders and decrees of the belligerents were rescinded. In plain English, until France and Great-Britain should, in their great condescension permit. Good Heavens! Mr. Chairman, are men mad? Is this house touched with that insanity which is the never failing precursor of the intention of Heaven to destroy. The people of New-England, after eleven months deprivation of the ocean, to be commanded still longer to abandon it, for an undefined period; to hold their unalienable rights, at the tenure of the will of Britain or of Bonaparte? A people, commercial in all aspects, in all their relations, in all their hopes, in all their recollections of the past, in all their prospects of the future; a people, whose first love was the ocean, the choice of their childhood, the approbation of their manly years, the most precious inheritance of their fathers, in the midst of their success, in the moment of the most exquisite perception of commercial prosperity, to be commanded to abandon it, not for a time limited, but for a time unlimited; not until they can be prepared to defend themselves there (for that is not pretended) but until their rivals recede from it; not until their necessities require, but until foreign nations permit! I am lost in astonishment, Mr. Chairman. I have not words to express the matchless absurdity of this attempt. I have no tongue to express the swift and headlong destruction, which a blind perseverance in such a system must bring upon this nation.

[Speech to be continued.]

#### PHILADELPHIA, December 2.

Yesterday arrived, ship Betsey from Liverpool—this vessel originally sailed from New York for Oporto with a cargo of wheat, but after experiencing severe weather, put into a port in the West Indies in distress, but being unable to obtain spars, was obliged to put to sea under juremasts; in this situation she fell in with an English fleet under the command of sir Sidney Smith, who ordered her for England for adjudication, where her cargo was claimed by an English merchant, and the ship finally cleared. Left at Liverpool, Oct. 2d, the following vessels, most of them had been sent in by the British: ship Lydia, for Philadelphia in 12 days; ship Phillipsburg, for New York in 10 days; ship Lydia, Taylor, for do. in 10; ship Remulus, of Boston; sch'r Friendship, Doliver, for New York in 10; brig Orozimbo, Allen, of New Bedford for Baltimore first wind; and brig Eliza, Chipman, for Boston in about five weeks. The Eliza had been on a voyage from Holland up the Straits, was boarded by a British

ship of war and dismissed, the next day was boarded by another ship of war and sent into England, and liberated after paying about five hundred pounds expenses. She then took out a British license, and put to sea once more, but was soon after captured and sent in, notwithstanding her license.

## Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Extract of a letter from Leesburg, dated yesterday.

"The task is mine, yet however irksome, it is, it is my duty to inform you that Dr. Peyton is no more. This morning he fell in a duel with William Littlejohn of this place."

An article in the Federal Republican of Friday last, which had we room, we should give entire, thus concludes:

"At this moment there is an expedition fitting out and ready to sail under the patronage and protection of the French minister—we trust to be able to give a particular account of this transaction. The men who are engaged in this honorable voyage to supply the enemies of their country, and defeat the object of the embargo, are all embargarous."

"O what a goodly outside falsehood hath."

STATE NECESSITY.—The embargo laws may all be necessary; the vexatious and expensive execution of them may be necessary; the annihilation of the hopes and prospects of the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic, the fisherman and the Mariner may all be necessary;—A standing army may be necessary;—But will not the American people, who have not lost their memories, inquire, what the conduct of rulers have been, which make all their evils necessary! A good tree could not have produced such fruits.

[U. S. Gazette.]

A STRANGE WORLD THIS.—Nothing so strongly marks the versatility and inconsistency of the democratic leaders of the day, as their present conduct. When they were in the minority, they declared it was the sacred right of freemen to investigate with eagle eyes, the measures of the administration—and that the administration, and the government, were very dissimilar. Now they are in the majority, the tune is changed—for at this awful crisis into which we have been plunged by wickedness (we do not say wickedness) if any independent man questions the soundness of the policy pursued by the administration, he is immediately assailed by these political worshippers of Baal, with "What! are you opposed to government?"

Bless the mark!

Man, man! what inconsistencies canst thou not be guilty of?

[Freeman's Journal.]

In the Boston Centinel of Saturday last, we find a petition from the inhabitants of Newton, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, signed Henry Cheney, George W. Coffin, Ebenezer Star, and John Kendrick, the committee appointed to draft the petition. This petition has been forwarded to Congress; and it complains of the Embargo in much stronger terms than any remonstrances heretofore published on the subject.—They say,

"In viewing the acts of our government as they relate to belligerent nations, we are ready to avow our belief, that it is the wish of our administration, to wage war with England, in humble compliance with the mandates of Bonaparte; and wait only for the purpose of rendering it popular by proclaiming the crimes of Britain, to effect their wishes."

They conclude thus—"We always have and still deem it our duty to submit to the laws of our country; but such is the unequal and oppressive operations of the Embargo, that we cannot believe, that any real, true hearted American can consider 'passive obedience and non-resistance' a virtue; we therefore request that Congress will, without delay, remove this unwelcome and distressing measure."

#### NON-INTERCOURSE.

It seems to be admitted on all hands, that the injustice of France and England towards neutral nations, placed this country in a situation which called either for submission to their will, or a firm and resolute assertion of her rights. His imperial and august majesty, Napoleon, with his constitutional contempt of the rights of others, has, in the mightiness of power, forbid the U. States to trade with Great Britain, or any



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CEMBER 6.

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[U. S. Gazette.

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of her dependencies; and Great Britain, finding that the American people were so humble and mean-spirited as to submit to this mandate, enacts a retaliatory prohibition upon our commerce with the French dominions. By these two acts, the maritime rights of America have been destroyed, and it has become a question with our national legislature, whether they will abandon the ocean, and relinquish the benefits of commerce, or maintain the independence of the nation. In this state of things what has Congress done? By a solemn and deliberate act of one branch of the legislature, which we cannot entertain a hope will be rejected by the other, a law has been passed carrying into full and complete execution the "unrighteous edicts" of the belligerents. In one breath congress has solemnly pledged itself to the world that the United States would not submit to the degradation and outrage offered by the unjust powers of Europe, and in the next they tacitly acquiesce in the justice of foreign restrictions upon our commerce, by giving an effectual operation to their decrees and orders—and withdrawing entirely from the ocean—Is not this implicitly recognizing the right of the belligerents to deny us the free navigation of the high seas? Is it not submission of the most degrading and slavish character? But it will be said, that in return for abandoning the right to traverse the ocean, we have adopted the *partial & magnanimous* measure of "excluding from our ports and waters all vessels either armed or unarmed, belonging to France or England." Is this the manner in which the pledge of resistance is to be performed? Or will it operate at all as a retaliation upon the injuries which the party in power have been compelled reluctantly to admit, we have sustained at the hands of France? It cannot be denied that the whole force and vengeance of this *non-intercourse* with the belligerents is exclusively directed against England. What "armed or unarmed" vessels of France will come under the operation of this law? Comparatively speaking, she has neither. With the exception of a few French vessels which have been permitted by government to carry cargoes of provisions to relieve their colonies, no trade whatever has been carried on with this country in French bottoms. The immense naval force of England, which is spread over every sea, has swept from the ocean almost every national or commercial vessel of France. Under such circumstances, when it is well known that there exists tenfold the cause of complaint against France, we seriously apprehend that Great Britain will conceive herself particularly aggrieved by the operation of this partial measure, and that a rupture may be the consequence. As to France, we have no doubt in our minds (unless there be a complete understanding between Mr. Jefferson & Napoleon) however such an issue would be deprecated by our rulers, that should Bonaparte feel himself in the least pinched or incommoded by a non-intercourse, he will instantly declare war in a more formal manner, against this country.... Taking his own rule for our guide, *war in fact exists, at this time, between France and America*, and a war too of the most unprofitable kind, in which there has been no retaliation on the part of our government. But we are done with a subject which "our heads and hearts are sick of contemplating." Let what come may, we trust we shall meet the crisis with as much firmness and composure as any of our countrymen. [Bal. Fed. Republican.

Capt. Ockington, arrived at Boston, late commander of the ship Belle Savage, of that town, which sailed from thence more than a year past, for the N. W. Coast, arrived in town yesterday. He reports, that he was taken on the Spanish coast by a Spanish privateer, and sent into Lima, where his vessel and cargo were condemned, on the sole reason of her being found within 15 leagues of the coast; himself and people set at liberty. We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. George Hicks, a son of Mr. Zachariah Hicks, of this town, who went out in the above vessel. He was an active and enterprising young gentleman. Also, Mr. William Blake, first officer of the Belle Savage; they both died on their passage from Carthage to the Havana, Mr. B. on the 17th Oct. and Mr. H. on the 23d.

It is reported that some English people have endeavored to carry off some flour by force from the eastern lines—that one person has been killed—and that the aggressors are secured, and will be tried at Castine.—This is an unhappy affair; but the taking of the culprits must afford some satisfaction.

It is not exactly a case which should be headed "British outrage and murder"—for that implies the act was done by order of government, which nobody believes.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, 26th September, 1808.

"Our market for grain has been heavy the last week, and prices at a full reduction of 6d to 1s per bushel. Cotton has also been dull and very little doing. At the commencement of the week a report was in circulation that France had declared war against America, and expected to raise the embargo: to this some credit was attached at the moment, though since considered as unfounded; it, however, had such an effect upon some of the speculators, that they attempted sales at a reduction of full 2d per lb. and some of them were successful, but to a small extent, and even at a loss; they now appear steadier, but it has given a check to speculation while the trade hold back.—The Brazil fleet only brings about 5000 bags to the whole kingdom, of which a small proportion has reached this town, and the whole is far short of expectation. It is not improbable that by the first week in next month the consumers will be compelled to come into the market, and something be done. It is reported that large speculations have been made in London at advanced prices.

"The shameful conditions of capitulation granted to the French troops in Portugal have thrown a general damp here.

"P. S. We have not heard of a single enquiry for cotton to-day, but the holders are so far tolerably steady."

Translated for the National Intelligencer from the Havana Aurora.

HAVANNA, Nov. 14, 1808.

By the pilot boat New Undertaker, capt. don Pablo Ferrit, which arrived at the Matanzas on the 8th inst. after a passage of 35 days from St. Lucar de Barrameda, was received the agreeable intelligence of the installation of the Supreme Governing Central Council of the kingdoms of Spain, which took place on the 25th September, 1808, at the Royal seat of Aranjuez, as will be seen from the following statement:

"In consequence of the agreement of yesterday the 24th inst. in a preparatory conference, by which it was resolved that to-day at half after nine o'clock in the morning the Supreme and governing council of the kingdoms, should be installed for which purpose all the deputies present at the royal sitio, (who are more than two thirds of those who are to compose the council of the government) were cited to attend—the ceremony was performed in the following manner.

"The deputies met in the vestry of the chapel of the palace of the royal sitio, and being formed moved out and placed themselves on benches which had been arranged for this purpose, they heard mass, which was said by the archbishop of Laodicea, co-administrator of the archbishopric of Seville and deputy from that kingdom, and the said prelate having first taken the following oath himself, administered it to all the deputies in rotation: 'Thou swearest to God and on his holy Evangelists, and to Jesus Christ, who was crucified, whose sacred image thou hast present, that in your station and employment as member of the supreme and governing council of the kingdom; you will defend and promote the increase of our Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion, the defence of and fidelity to our august sovereign Ferdinand VII. that of his rights and sovereignty, the preservation of our rights, privileges, laws and customs, and especially those of the succession in the reigning family, and the other things pointed out in the said laws, and finally all which may conduce to the prosperity and happiness of these kingdoms and improve their customs; remaining silent as to what is to be secret and keeping off from it all injury and following up its enemies at the expense of your life, health and property? 'Yes, I swear.' 'If thou doest it God help thee; and if not, I ask his maledictions on thee as on him who takes his holy name in vain. Amen.'"

"During this time a solemn Te Deum was sung by the bare-footed friars of San Pasqual of this Sitio; and this act being finished, the deputies passed along before the gallant battalion of light troops of Valencia, which was formed in two lines from the door of the chapel to the stair case of the Royal Palace, and went to one of the principal apartments destined at present for them to sit in.

"In the multitude of people of all classes and conditions which filled the avenue, there was discovered the greatest interest and enthusiasm in favor of their king and lord, Ferdinand the 7th, whose name resounded from all parts, as also that of the supreme council, which had just sworn before God and man, and at the cost of their lives, the restoration to the throne of a king so much wished for, and the preservation of our holy religion, that of our laws, usages, and customs. The opening of the doors of the

royal palace so long shut up—the melancholy solitude of the august habitation of our kings, and a recollection of the time and of the cause for which they were shut, drew tears from all present, even the most firm. These circumstances made the ceremony the more touching and interesting, and at the same time more useful in exciting vengeance against the authors of so many evils, and a just confidence in subjects who, after having suffered so many dangers in so just a cause, yet present themselves to meet as many more as may be necessary to carry that cause to a happy issue. Such is without doubt what we ought to expect from a union and fraternity so intimate as that which all the kingdoms reunited promise.

"The enthusiasm and interest increased on the deputies going out into the grand gallery of the principal front of the palace, from which their president ad-interim, his excellency the count of Florida Blanca, proclaimed anew our much wished for king, Ferdinand; the people followed, and often times repeated their warm acclamations, and the tenderness which they felt for a body who had to fulfil such great hopes so much the better founded as they had performed the most solemn act which the nation had yet witnessed, with the most majestic simplicity.

"The deputies being seated by their respective places the president having pronounced a short and appropriate discourse, the council was declared legally formed, without prejudice to those who were absent, who according to the agreement of yesterday, were to compose the council of the government during the absence of our king and lord, Ferdinand the 7th, and it was directed that a certificate of this act should be made out and be sent to the president of the council and of the tribunal and the other correspondent arrangements made, until the ulterior orders that might be necessary should be communicated to them.

"Done at the Royal Palace of Aranjuez, the 25th Sept. 1808.

"MARTIN DE CARAY,  
"Sec. Gen. ad-interim."

NOTE.—The Deputies of Aragon, Asturias, Old Castile, Catalonia, Cordova, Estremadura, Grenada, Jaen, Majorca, and the Balarian Isles, Murcia, Seville, Toledo, and Valencia were present.

#### RURAL CHARMS.

"Who can behold such beauty and be silent?" FROM scenes of mercenary intrigue, and political clamor, I frequently pay a visit to the pastoral retreat of tranquil felicity, and contrast the confusion of a seaport with the sweet enjoyment of peace in the country, where smiling plenty rewards the industrious farmer, and cheerful amusements brighten the aspect of the contented villager.—Free from care, at evening all retire to pass the time as circumstances may invite. The rustic circle, with enlivened eclat, announces the accomplished feat, whilst hoary age sanctions the sport with a smile of approbation.

Each swain selects his favorite lass, and joins in the mazy dance, or rambles in the smiling fields, illuminated by the silver beams of Cynthia's light, whose partial gleam through the thickest grove plays on the meandering rivulet, and gives a romantic appearance to the scene. These are the joys of happy humble life. May propitious heaven ever bless those scenes, where artless simplicity charms the soul, frees the mind from the rude blasts of capricious avarice, and lulls all care to rest.

#### RENOVATION OF SIGHT.

Lately died in the village of Aberseldie, Petershire, Margaret Robinson, at the advanced age of 96 years. The history of this woman, in regard to the recovery of her sight, is somewhat remarkable, and is not unworthy of record, not merely as declaratory of the fact itself, but also as holding out strong hopes to those, who are, or may be, unhappily placed in a similar situation, of recovering this inestimable blessing—sight. About the period that woman, who was a farmer's wife, attained the age of 63 she became blind, not suddenly, totally, by any particular cause, but by gradual decay of sight. In this state she remained for 15 years.—In the 78th year she recovered her sight so well, that she was able to thread a needle, and to read her bible by the assistance of glasses. In the course of the next year she found it so strong, and so clear that she laid aside her glasses altogether. From her 79th year to the 87th year of her life, she enjoyed her sight with as much clearness as she did at any period of her life; it then began to fail again, but was not totally lost till her eyes were closed in death. It is remarkable that she retained all her other faculties, with undiminished vigor, to the last.—London paper.

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

#### ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, December Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That the executors of William Halley, deceased, do insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Gazette, three times a week for two weeks.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

THIS is to give notice That the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM HALLEY, formerly of the county aforesaid, but late of Washington county, state of Ohio, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 6th day of June next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 6th day of December, 1808.

Esther Halley, Ex'x.

Edward Stabler, Ex'x.

December 6.

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#### FALL GOODS.

By the ship Arno, from Liverpool, I have received my FALL GOODS.

Joseph Janney.

October 6.

Stawlf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, and

MARCH'S, Georgetown,

Price 37 1/2 Cents,

AN

#### ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

On the importance of encouraging

AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-

FACTURES:

TENDING TO SHOW

That by a due encouragement of these essen-

tial interests, the nation will be rendered

more respectable abroad and more

prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the

plans proposed for extending his valu-

able race of animals, for the benefit

of the country at large.

BY

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

Booksellers supplied on the usual

terms.

#### FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,

Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,

Woolen and Cotton Goods,

Which are opening for sale.

October 19

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#### LOTTERY OFFICE.

TICKETS in the Charitable

Marine Society Lottery, now

drawing, for sale at the office

of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

price Five Dolls. & Seventy five

cents. A regular list of the

drawing will be received and in-

formation given gratis to those

who purchase tickets.

August 9.

#### For Sale or Rent,

The three story Brick House, corner o

Prince and St. Asaph streets—the house is 38

feet square, with a two story kitchen, smook

and other out-houses, and adjoining on St.

Asaph street a two story frame warehouse,

20 by 30 feet—the lot is 38 feet on Prince-

street and 128 feet deep on St. Asaph-street.

ALSO

Several undivided LOTS to suit the pur-

chaser, situate on Washington, Duke & Co-

lumbus streets.

#### LIKEWISE

About twenty acres of Land, lying on the

Little River Turnpike Road, one mile from

town. On the premises are a good dwelling

house with necessary out-houses, and garden

in a good state of cultivation, the remainder

meadow. One hundred and sixty-four acres

of Land, two and a half miles from Alexan-

dria, on the Colchester road, part in wood,

with two tenements thereon.

Korn and Wiscmiller.

November 21.

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#### FOR SALE,

A family of NEGROES, man, wife, and

five children. No fault but having no em-

ployment for them.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 21.

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## Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

**James Kennedy, sen.**

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

## Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended **HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**, prepared (only) at Lee's patent Medicine store, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings. In several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pious eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

## Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. **WM. DEVENNEY,**  
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

## Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

## Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

## Hamilton's Elixir.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat and approaching Consumption.

## HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

## The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

## Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

## ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store, New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

## Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laconic remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

**Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.**  
About three weeks since I was so violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

**THOMAS KELSO.**

**Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker.**  
It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

**THOMAS CAMPBELL.**

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

**Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker.**

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

**THOMAS CAMPBELL.**

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

## TO LET.

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE.

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

**R. I. Taylor Esq.**

September 24.

## WANTED.

One hundred hogheads PRIME VIRGINIA TOBACCO, for which cash will be given by

**Lawrason and Fowle.**

December 1. 51

## FOR SALE.

A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. James Green, who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber having much need of money will give a great bargain on this land.

**Wm. A. G. Dade.**

Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 d28\*

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the first day of August last, I gave my note at four months, for the sum of 107 dollars and 50 cents, payable to the exors of Amos Jackson, and by a judgment of the circuit court of Alexandria there appears due me a balance of 103 dollars and 65 cents, from the estate of said Jackson: Therefore I give this notice, that I will not pay my note of the first of August when it becomes due; but am willing to go into a settlement and will pay any balance or demand that shall appear due.

his  
**William x Berry.**

mark

December 2—3. 3\*

## LOST.

On Thursday evening last, at or on my return from the fire company, held at Mr. Gordon's tavern,

## A Red Morocco Pocket Book.

Containing 1 one hundred dollar bank note of the bank of Potomac, and 2 lottery tickets. Any person finding the same and returning it to the editor of this paper, or the subscriber shall be generously rewarded.

**Wm. Weston.**

December 3. 3t

## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from William A. Mills to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, p.m. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title and interest of the said William A. Mills, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate lying and being in the town of Alexandria and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

ALSO

One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, on the east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 126 feet to the beginning.

**Colin Auld, Trustee.**

November 18. 3awts

## FOR SALE.

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres, situate in the county of Lancaster (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chestnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. P. Triplett, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

**Edmund Denney.**

Centreville, Oct. 14—17 3aw

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT an annual meeting of the stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, will take place on the first Monday in December next, at the house of John Gooding, at the old turnpike gate, in Fairfax county, for transacting the business on the company. At same time and place, an election will be held for a president, four directors and a treasurer, for the ensuing year.

**JONAH THOMPSON, Treasurer.**

November 14—(13) 2awts

## Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

S C H E M E.

1 Prize of	Dollars,	5000
1 do.		3000
2 do.	2000	4000
3 do.	1500	3000
4 do.	1000	2000
5 do.	500	1000
6 do.	200	500
7 do.	100	300
8 do.	50	200
9 do.	20	100
10 do.	10	50
11 do.	5	25
12 do.	2	12
13 do.	1	6
14 do.		3
15 do.		1
16 do.		1
17 do.		1
18 do.		1
19 do.		1
20 do.		1
21 do.		1
22 do.		1
23 do.		1
24 do.		1
25 do.		1
26 do.		1
27 do.		1
28 do.		1
29 do.		1
30 do.		1
31 do.		1
32 do.		1
33 do.		1
34 do.		1
35 do.		1
36 do.		1
37 do.		1
38 do.		1
39 do.		1
40 do.		1
41 do.		1
42 do.		1
43 do.		1
44 do.		1
45 do.		1
46 do.		1
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48 do.		1
49 do.		1
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89 do.		1
90 do.		1
91 do.		1
92 do.		1
93 do.		1
94 do.		1
95 do.		1
96 do.		1
97 do.		1
98 do.		1
99 do.		1
100 do.		1

6065 Prizes.

11935 Blanks.

Sum raised,

Expenses including commission to the Corporation

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 240 do. to the first drawn Blank.

1 of 240 do. to 1st drawn blank after

1 of 240 do.

1 of 240 do.

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